

### **REMARKS**

Claims 1, 4-7, 10-13, 15-17, and 19 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hayashi et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,396,631) in view of Gillies (U.S. Patent No. 5,768,595). In response, Applicants amended independent claim 1 to clarify that the determining values are of variables included in assignments extracted from the program code and are provided in an analysis result, and respectfully traverse the rejection as it applies to amended claim 1. Independent claims 7, 13, 17 and 19 are also amended in a similar manner, and for this reason Applicants traverse the rejection of these claims.

In the rejection of claim 1, the Examiner cites FIG. 5, listed optimizations as showing determining values of or relationships between variables included in the program code. (See FIG. 5 of Hayashi). FIG. 5 merely lists different optimization functions and their classes. The optimization functions 1 to 22 listed in FIG. 5 are classified according to a criteria into classes MPA, MPB and SCH. The class MPA includes language-dependent optimization functions, the class MPB includes architecture-dependent optimization functions, and the class SCH includes optimization functions related to an execution order of instructions among the architecture-dependent optimization functions. (See col. 8, lns. 47-48, and col. 9, lns. 40-52). FIG. 5 and the related description thereof in Hayashi is silent regarding assignment statements, or an analysis result based on such assignment statements.

In contrast, each of the independent claims are now amended to recite determining values of variables included in assignment statements extracted from code. Additionally, an analysis result including the determined values of the variables is called for in the claims. Since Hayashi is silent regarding assignment statements extracted from the program code, and also fails to teach or suggest an analysis result which includes the determined values of the variable which are included in the assignment statements, the rejection should be withdrawn.

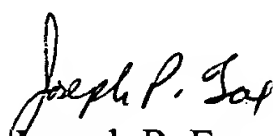
Gillies is merely cited by the Examiner as teaching to adapt compilers to multiple languages. Gillies fails to overcome the deficiencies of Hayashi, namely a lack of teaching determining values of variables included in assignment statements extracted from a code, and producing an analysis result which includes the determined values of the variables. Accordingly, any combination of Hayashi and Gillies is deficient, and therefore Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the §103(a) rejection of the claims for this reason.

For all of the foregoing reasons, Applicants submit that this Application is in condition for allowance, which is respectfully requested. The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned attorney if an interview would expedite prosecution.

Respectfully submitted,

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